

THE MURDER OF SERGEANT LINFIELD.

INDIAN CONSTABLE IN THE DOCK.

A great deal of interest was centred in the hearing of the case in which Sarduliah Khan, an Indian constable attached to the Naval Yard Police, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's, yesterday afternoon, with the murder of Sergeant Harry Linfield, of the same Force, a fortnight ago.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., prosecuted. The prisoner was undefended.

THE DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. H. W. Fitzroy Williams, surgeon at the Naval Hospital, stated that on the night of November 18th he received a telephone call and went to the Kowloon Naval Depot, about midnight. The body of the deceased, whom he knew personally, was pointed out to him lying at some distance, under the trees across the bridge. He did not approach the body at that time, and was unable to say whether Sergeant Linfield was dead. He examined the body, however, a quarter of an hour later, when it was brought near the main gate. The body was subsequently removed to the Naval Mortuary. He made an external examination in the Naval Yard, and a second external examination in the Mortuary, but did not hold a post mortem examination. He found two wounds, apparently the entrance and exit wounds of a bullet. The wound of entrance was on the left side of the stomach and the wound of exit on the right side of the stomach, but at a little lower level. The cause of death was haemorrhage as a result of the bullet wound.

Mr. King: You did not find the bullet, I understand?—Witness: No. Shown a bullet of the calibre of the cartridge used by the Dockyard police, witness stated that a similar bullet had killed the late sergeant.

The Magistrate: How long was the sergeant dead when the body was brought to you?—Witness: He had been dead about half-an-hour.

Plans of the scene of the murder were next put in.

THE SENTENT'S STATEMENT.

Lance Sergt. No. 78 Gholum Hamid, said: I belong to the Royal Naval Yard Police. I am stationed at Kowloon and have been there for five months. On November 18th I went on duty at 4 p.m. up to 12 mid-night. Prisoner came on duty at 6 p.m. and there were also four other constables. Sergt. Harry Linfield came on duty at 4 p.m. and had to remain till midnight. My duty was to remain at the main gate, but I was made patrol sergeant under instructions from the European sergeant. Prisoner was instructed to remain at the main gate and on No. 3 beat. I cannot say how far the beat was. Sergeant Linfield was the only European on duty in the yard. I was first sent on my beat by the European Sergeant at 6.50 p.m., and came back at 7.15 p.m. Prisoner was at the main gate when I returned. At 8.40 p.m. I again went on patrol duty and returned at 9 p.m. Prisoner and the European sergeant were both there at the time. The next patrol I did was at 10.30 p.m. When I passed No. 3 beat for the third time I found it empty; prisoner was not there. I met the constable from No. 5 beat who reported all correct. When I was leaving No. 5 beat I heard a shot fired. I did not know the time at the moment, as I had no watch, but when I went to the main gate I found it was 11.15 p.m. I think I heard the first shot at 11.05 p.m. When I heard the shot I went back to the gate to make enquiries from the sergeant.

Mr. King: Did you go straight back to the gate?—Witness: Yes, I went back by the same route that I had started. I went to the gate by the back of the coal sheds, and did not see the Sergeant or the Constable there. I then went to the two latrines in the yard and examined them, but did not find anyone there. When I came back from the latrine I found European sergeant, No. 10, Sergeant George, coming from his quarters along the sea-front. I examined the office before I examined the latrines as it was open, and found one rifle and 50 rounds of ammunition, kept in a bandolier, missing from the office. I then met Sergeant Timms, who told me that Sergeant Linfield had been shot.

Mr. King: From the time you left the gate at 11.15 p.m. till you returned how many shots did you hear?—Witness: One.

Did you hear any more shots?—Yes, after Sergeant Timms came to the office and Sergeant George was telephoning, I heard a shot coming from the direction of coal shed No. 20. It was about 11.25 p.m.

Did you hear any more?—Yes, after that I heard a continuous round of shots being fired.

Later, did you go to the petrol tanks with Sergeant Allen and another person?—Yes, it was about midnight. The tanks are near the coaling jetty. We went from the gates to the petrol tanks on a steam launch. I heard the sounds of firing from the direction of No. 20 when I went to the petrol tanks.

Prisoner: The witness has made two mistakes.

The Magistrate: What are they?

Prisoner: Witness went in first patrol at 7.30 p.m.

Witness: No at 6.50 p.m.

Prisoner: And second patrol at 8.30 p.m.

Witness: No; I went on my round at 6.30 p.m.

Mr. King: Did you notice anything unusual as regards the prisoner or Sergeant Linfield?—Witness: No.

Did they have any quarrel that night?—Not in my presence.

As far as you know, had the defendant and the deceased had any quarrel before?—Not as far as I know.

Had you any suspicion that night that anything was wrong, or that anything of this sort was going to happen?—No.

When did you see prisoner after hearing the first shot?—At 4.30 a.m., when he was in custody.

THE FINDING OF THE BODY.

Sergeant George said: I am in charge of the Naval Yard Police at the Kowloon Depot. On the night of November 18th, at 11.15 o'clock, whilst in my quarters I heard the report of a fire-arm, followed by someone shouting in English for help. I did not recognise the voice.

I went on to the veranda of my house and saw someone running across the bridge. I did not recognise him, as the lights were not very good. I went down the stairs and ran towards the main, but before I reached him he had collapsed.

He was about fifteen or twenty feet away from the quarters. I recognised him as Sergeant Linfield. I knelt down, and did his coat, and spoke to him, but could see no signs of life in the body. He neither spoke nor moved.

Mr. King: Were there any signs to show why he had collapsed?—Witness: No, I did not examine him. Sergeant Timms came up and I left him and went to the main gate. On my arrival I found that the rifle which is usually kept in the office missing. I looked for the bandolier of ammunition and found that missing as well. The bandolier contained fifty rounds of ammunition.

The Magistrate: Where was the rifle kept?—Witness: It was kept on a stand near the door, and the bandolier was kept in a desk inside the office. The desk was unlocked.

Was the rifle kept loaded?—No, unloaded.

Witness, continuing, said: When I went to the office I found no one at the main gate in duty. Prisoner was not to be seen. I came out of the office and looked in the direction of the South Jetty and the main gate and saw the previous witness standing near.

Mr. Wood, at this stage, adjourned the hearing till this afternoon.

PROFITING IN EXCESSIVE.

A local fruiterer, says the *Straits Echo*, has some very nice looking Australian apples for sale, but is asking the ridiculous price of thirty-five cents each, for them, at which figure, he says, he realizes just a bare profit. This is about a dollar a pound, and at this price, apples must, in Penang, remain a forbidden fruit for most people. It would be interesting to know what price the Australian and Tasmanian orchardist gets for his apples on the spot where they are grown. It is probably in the neighbourhood of a penny per pound, so that every pound of apples sold at a dollar in Penang represents a gross profit of two thousand seven hundred per cent. Who gets all this?

CROSS EXCHANGE CONTRACTS.

A Colombo telegram says that the exchange banks in Colombo have circulated proposals to the effect that it is proposed as a tentative measure to discontinue the system of cross exchange contracts which have been in operation since February, 1917. The reason is that the position in India having recently become considerably easier owing to exchange banks there being able to obtain cover more readily for their sterling drafts there for sterling purchase, it is now possible to revert locally to the former system of purchasing exporters' sterling drafts without stipulating for cover, freight and insurance, still being paid.

A BESANT POSTAGE STAMP.

In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham asked: Has Mrs. Besant issued an invitation to postage stamp bearing her name and the legend "Interned for God and country" and are letters and papers on which this stamp has been placed for propaganda purposes allowed to be transmitted through post in India? Lord Lansdowne replied that he had ascertained that some of these stamps on newspapers had reached Singapore. There was no evidence that the stamps had created a harmful effect. It was for the Government of India to deal with the matter and he had telegraphically enquired from India on the subject.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CRIMINALS IN THE MAKING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The need for a reformatory in Hongkong is evidenced by the cases of snatching, which have occurred recently in the Colony. In most cases the offenders are ragged little urchins, whose ages range from ten to fifteen years. It is obviously desirable that they should be kept away from hardened and vicious criminals. At the present time, however, the little boy who has committed his first offence finds himself placed in the dock alongside all kinds of bad characters, and in cases where he has no self-respect to lose, he probably takes a pride in the fact that he is in such desperate company. It may be that a hardened criminal makes his acquaintance in the dock, remembers him when he is free, and enrolls him in his gang. He then becomes an Ishmaelite, with his hand against every peace-loving citizen. If, on the other hand, the little boy, when he first comes before the Court, were dealt with separately, as in England, and sent to a reformatory for a term of years, he would have an opportunity of learning some trade, and when discharged, would stand a chance of leading an honest life. It is to be hoped that the local Government will follow the example set by the Indian and Ceylon Governments, who, besides, providing reformatories for these embryo criminals, have also provided playgrounds for the poor. As a result of these measures crime amongst the younger generation has appreciably decreased in India and Ceylon. The same results can be achieved in Hongkong, if the Government will only interest themselves in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

HUMANITARIAN.

SPORT.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The winner of the Bogey pool for November was L. N. Lee—all square. The Bogey pool for the week end 23/24th November was divided between W. Ross and T. M. Leith—8 down.

Mr. A. G. Coppin has kindly offered to present a silver cup to be competed for under the following conditions:—

Open to members with handicaps of 18 (or over). Four rounds, medal play, over the main course at Fanling at any time between 1st December, 1918, and 31st January, 1919. The best aggregate score to win. In the event of a tie, the final to be decided by match play over 18 holes. Entrance fee 50 cents per card, to be devoted to War Charities. Competitors must enter their names in the book before starting on their round, and it is particularly requested that all cards taken out may be returned, so as to give the Handicapping Committee the opportunity of revising handicaps.

THE "GLEN DINNING" FUND.

The Police Reserve Accountant sends us the following information concerning the above Fund, which was raised for the benefit of the widow and infant son of the late Sergeant Glendinning, the victim of the Tai O station murder of July last.

The subscriptions (together with \$28.48 bank interest) amounted to \$2,833.12. This included a sum of \$1,424.25 subscribed by the Hongkong Police and handed to Mr. Glendinning but paid into the Fund at his own wish.

With this sum, a draft on Singapore has been procured in favour of the South China War Savings Association for Straits 9,500 at 145, and a draft on Sydney for £2,158.9 in favour of Mrs. Glendinning. The balance of \$2.05 was expended on the draft stamps.

The monies so invested have been handed to Mr. H. A. Niblett, the Official Trustee of the Colony of Hongkong, who in Trustee of this Fund under a settlement kindly drawn up by Mr. H. W. Looker.

The detailed list of subscriptions will appear in the next issue of the *Police Reserve Gazette* on the 19th inst.

EMBRYO CRIMINALS.

Two boys were charged at the Magistrate's, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with snatching gold ear-picks from Chinese women.

In one case the defendant received eight strokes with the birch. The case against the second boy was adjourned till to-day.

"HEATHER DAY."

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF COURSE COMPETITIONS.

The results of the various competitions on St. Andrew's Golf Course during the "Heather Day" celebrations are as follows:—

Ladies' Championship, Medal play.—Mrs. Maitland and Miss Wilkinson tied with 57 strokes.

Men's Championship, Medal play.—H. B. L. Dowbiggin, 1st with 26; M. A. Murray, 2nd with 27.

Mixed Foursomes.—Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, 2d.

Ladies' Competition, Medal play.—Mrs. Redley, 1st with 26; Mrs. Ritchie and Miss Denison tie with 27.

Bogey Pool.—Messrs. H. A. Lammert, J. MacDonald, E. Evans and J. R. Chasels tie with 3 down.

Men's Competition, Medal play.—H. B. L. Dowbiggin, 1st with 24; D. MacLaren, 2nd with 25.

Ladies' Clock Golf.—Mrs. Neighbour, 1st with 21; Lady Rees Davies, Mrs. McKenar and Mrs. Neighbour tie for 2nd place.

Men's Clock Golf.—Mr. J. Hyde, T. M. Leitch, A. C. Franklin, and W. B. Neighbour tie with 20 each.

Special ladies' prize for largest number of entries.—Mrs. Ritchie.

Special ladies' prize for largest number of entries.—F. Maitland.

As the course will not be available after today it is desirable that ties should be played off by this evening.

BISLEY SHOOT.

The result of the grouping competition is as follows:—

1st, Mr. J. Dalziel.

2nd, Mr. M. Manuk.

3rd, Mr. A. K. Mackenzie.

A card by the Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G., was the next best, and ran the 3rd prize-winner's very closely. The lottery prize went to Ticket No. 318. Prizes can be obtained on application to Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.

CABARET HALL TO BE OPENED ON SATURDAY.

We are informed that arrangements are in progress to open the Cabaret as a Dancing Hall, next Saturday evening. A fee of \$2 will be charged to gentlemen, but the officials connected with "Heather Day" and St. Andrew's Fair, desire that the ladies who assisted at these functions will attend the dance as the guests of the former.

There will be no raffles or other money-raising schemes; the evening merely representing the desire of the officials that those who were good enough to assist shall be thanked for their good work which secured such excellent results.

SAN OVERLOADED LAUNCH.

CHINESE SOLDIERS IN HONGKONG.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, Yan Yee, master of the steam launch *Kung Hong*, was charged with having carried 146 passengers in excess of the number allowed by licence, on October 28th outside the local trade limits in the waters of the Colony.

Constable Griffin said that he boarded the *Kung Hong* outside the Fu Tan Mun Pass and counted 229 passengers. The allowance was 70 outside local trade limits.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, for the defendant, asked whether the launch was coming out of Hongkong.

Constable Griffin replied that she was coming from eastward.

The defendant said he had been coxswain of the launch for the last three months. He left Shan Mi on October 25th for Hongkong, carrying a Chinese Army officer, Defendant, who arrived in Hongkong on the evening of October 25th, remained in Hongkong for two days. On October 27th 127 soldiers came on board in two batches. There were no other passengers.

The Magistrate found that the launch was lying in Hongkong, and that the defendant had loaded the passengers without any attempt to keep within the number allowed by the licence. Owing to the coxswain's clear record a fine of \$50 was imposed.

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JAEGER'S ALL-WOOL GLOVES

White and Natural, from \$1.00 per pair

SUEDE FINISH COTTON GLOVES

White and Yellow \$2.00 per pair

DENTS' KID AND SUEDE GLOVES

White, Grey, Black, Tan, from \$3.00 per pair

WHITE 16-BUTT. EVENING GLOVES

\$4.50 per pair

FOR GENTLEMEN

JAEGER'S WOOL GLOVES

White, Khaki, Natural, Black, from \$1.00 per pair

NATURAL CHAMOIS LEATHER

\$2.75 per pair

DENTS' BROWN BUCKSKIN

\$6.00 per pair

" " " LINED WOOL \$6.50 per pair

MOTOR GAUNTLETS LINED WOOL \$9.50 per pair

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

MOTOR SCARVES.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 1136

—:— SMART HATS FOR HEATHER DAY. NEGLIGES IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS.

MADE BY
GLYN & CO.
44, Old Bond St. London, W.

SMART NECKWEAR IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE & DISTINCTIVE DESIGN.

SHING KEE CO.
SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.
No. 22, Des Vaux Road, West, HONGKONG

FOOK LEE & Co.
Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 24, 26 & 28, Hillier Street. BRANCH OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road. Phone 1174. Phone 1950.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

MACARONI, PASTES, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

A Little Fact: The "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal ingredients of Macaroni, Noodles, etc., and contain more nutriment than any other food.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agents. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 1220.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China. Telephone No. 3285.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hing Wah"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"HEATHER DAY" RAFFLE.

Match-box	Winning Number.
"B" Cuckoo	57
Tea Caddy Doll (won by	73
Edgewood)	136
Cuckoo "X"	20
Cuckoo "Y"	27
Cuckoo "Z"	17
Chatslain	80

The above Articles may be had by applying to the "MATRON", Government Civil Hospital, during Office hours, i.e. 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

BY kind permission of the Military Authorities a DANCE will be held on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, at 8.30 p.m., in the Cabaret Dance Hall, Murray Parade Ground. Tickets of admission, including Light Refreshment, at \$2 per head, will be obtainable at the entrance. The Officials connected with Heather Day and the Fair request all Ladies who assisted in these functions to attend as their guests. Any surplus funds after expenses are paid will go to St. Andrew's War Charities. Late trains and ferries will be arranged. There will be no auctions, raffles or other organisations. The Refreshments will be supplied by the Hongkong Hotel.

P. TOD.
Hon. Secretary.
[2749]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

REMINDER.

MEMBERS are reminded that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held THIS EVENING in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., at 8.15 p.m. All Members will make it convenient to be present.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, December 3rd, 1918. [2751]

WANTED.

HOUSE or FLAT, Furnished or Unfurnished, Peak or Upper Levels, from January.

Apply to—
J. W. WHITE,
P.W.D.
[2752]

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CAR New six-cylinder 8- Passenger Touring. Driven only 1100 miles. Perfect condition. Will accept reasonable offer. Owner leaving Colony.

Apply—
Box 2753
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2753]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of DECEMBER, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolutions, viz.:

(1) That it is desirable to reconstruct this Company, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Hugh Frank Campbell of St. George's Building, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up at a remuneration of One hundred dollars.

(2) That the General Managers of this Company, be authorised and requested to form and procure to be incorporated, a new Company to be called the "China Light & Power Company (1918), Ltd." (of which they shall be appointed by Agreement General Managers) with the objects (inter alia) of acquiring the undertaking, plant, book-debts and all other assets whatsoever of this Company, and of carrying on business in or near Kowloon and/or elsewhere if thought desirable with Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., Hongkong, and their successors in business as General Managers so long as the Liquidator of the Company being wound up (if a corporation) or (if an unincorporated firm) any one or more partner or partners in the firm of the General Managers individually or collectively shall hold not less than one thousand shares of the Company.

(3) That the proposed Memorandum and Articles of such new Company be submitted to this meeting and be approved and that the Liquidator be authorised to consent to the registration of such new Company with such Memorandum and Articles accordingly.

(4) That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting (marked "A") and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator on the one part and The China Light & Power Company (1918), Ltd. of the other part, be approved; and that the Liquidator be authorised pursuant to section 185 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as he with the approval of the General Managers of the new Company thinks fit.

(5) That the Liquidator be authorised to obtain advances from the General Managers of new Company on such terms as he thinks fit.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1918.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
[2754]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOUND.

IN Kowloon, a long haired Black and white DOG. Breed uncertain. Licence No. 743.
Owner can have same by applying at the PALACE HOTEL, Kowloon. [2755]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS of FREDERICK ALAN BIDEY late of the Public Works Department, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Executive Engineer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 38 of the Ordinance (No. 2 of 1887), made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 15th day of December, 1918.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their claims in to the Undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 2nd day of December, 1918.
GOLDING & PHILLIPS,
Solicitors for the Executor,
St. George's Building,
Hongkong. [2758]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS of LAM CHO HING (林漢興) alias LAM TSE FING (林治平) late of No. 11, CHUO (清和里), SAI KWAN (西關), Canton in the Province of Kwong Tung in the Republic of China, Medicine Dealer, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 38 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1887, made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims against the Estate of the above named deceased to the 15th day of January, 1919. Creditors and others are hereby required to send in their Claims to the undersigned by that date.

Dated the 2nd day of December, 1918.
GEO. K. HALL BEUTON & CO.,
York Building, Chater Road,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Executrix of the Estate of the above named deceased. [2757]

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

FANCY DRESS (CALICO) BALL.

CITY HALL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1918, 9 P.M.

TICKETS.—

Members of Police Reserve	— 93.
Non-Members	— 85.
Ladies	— Free.

Tickets may be obtained by or through members of the Police Reserve only. Applications must be made in person to the Applications Committee at Headquarters Club invitation Committee at Headquarters Club on and after Tuesday, December 3rd, on and after Tuesday, December 3rd, between the hours of 5 and 8 p.m. Applications by letter will not be attended to.

Calico Fancy Dress is not compulsory. Other Fancy Dress or Ordinary Evening Dress may be worn. Prizes will be given, however, only for the most original costumes made of Calico.

The issue of Tickets will close at latest on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10th, but at an earlier date if necessary. [2757]

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THEIR 30TH ANNUAL "AL FRESCO FETE".

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

in the Compound of the

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,

on SUNDAY.

DECEMBER 8th, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Admission: — — — \$1.

Each ticket of admission carries with it the right to a souvenir if presented at the Souvenir Stalls on the evening of the Fete only.

Tickets can be had from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH and Messrs. GRAÇA & Co.,

Admission Free.

In the afternoon from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Children's Stalls will be opened and Tea and Cakes will be served.

Hongkong, November 12th, 1918. [2651]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

ST. FRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—43 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGERS. [2639]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JAMES STEER, chronometer, clock and nautical instrument repairer, notifies his patrons that he has removed from No. 4, D'ARVILLE STREET, to No. 9, 1st HONG KONG STREET.

JAMES STEER. [2745]

S. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC BYE-LAWS (as amended), and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMED-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cupboards, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roof in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandas.

The Backyard must have its discharging walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th December, 1918.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tack Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end, through the Yau Ma Tei Reservoir, to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

D. DANBY, Secretary. [2753]

S. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the GENERAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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BIRTH.

NICOLL.—On December 1st, at 6, Queen's Gardens, the wife of C. D. NICOLL of a son. [2748]

MARRIAGE.

BARRADA-SOULA.—At the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Shanghai, on November 25th, EZEASO AVOVERO BARRADA, to GISSILA DA SOULA.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 3RD, 1918.

THE FLATTERY OF THE STRONG.

THREE great ideas have emerged from the wreckage and the welter of the war. Among the Allies the League of Nations represents a lofty political and supernatural idea. Probably only the temperate evolved by a spiritual awakening could have brought it into the workshop of practical politicians, and great care and enthusiasm will be required for forging it into some definite shape. In Russia the Bolshevik idea has leapt into prominence, swaying the nation in such an unexpected and unfortunate manner that thoughtful people dread lest the evil should spread and finally wreck civilisation. Then there is the Mittel-Europa idea which, we may be sure, still retains its grip upon the imagination of the German people, who may be expected to strive by political strategy to carry into effect that which they have failed to achieve by force of arms. Though these ideas appear very dissimilar, they have a common root in the general dissatisfaction with the conditions which existed in pre-war days. They have, also, in common that they represent an endeavour to get away from the old sovereignties and to substitute for them something bigger and better. It may seem strange that, in the midst of the awakened sense of nationalism for which the war has been primarily responsible, these supernatural ideas should be occupying the mind of mankind. None of President Wilson's phrases has been more applauded than that which declared "The world must be made safe for Democracy." Nor has any of the results of the war

been more alarming than the spread of Bolshevism, which makes us, in our more anxious moments, ask: "Is Democracy safe for the world?" It is easy to shift the centre of gravity of government from the hands of an Emperor and a clique of aristocratic bureaucrats to those of men of the working class, but it does not follow that the vices will be eliminated. "The world is to be won for the working man," cried a labour-leader in a speech made during the war. To many an uneducated mind it must seem so simple and so just that, as Democracy has won a great victory, therefore, by way of compensation for the hardships endured during the struggle, Democracy should enforce the formula "More money, less work."

No thoughtful person will deny that the betterment of the conditions of the life led by millions of workers is the greatest and most urgent problem to be solved. It is folly, however, to assume that "more money" means necessarily a better standard of living—an improvement in the conditions of labour and of home life, and an increase of general refinement and education. Too often "more money" results only in more lavish and wasteful expenditure, more ostentation, and more vulgarity. "Less work" is a demand which, at once arouses our sympathy when uttered by those whose life seems to be one long and monotonous routine of labour. Yet if leisure is only to be spent in idleness, drunkenness or gambling the result is of no advantage to the individual, to the State, or to mankind. Democracy is only safe and beneficial if it inspires a more elevated state of society. That is the lesson taught by Bolshevism.

We may grant, at once, that it was the autocratic system of government that was the chief cause of the greatest of all world-tragedies, but there have been other contributing causes. Brute force and vain ambition have not triumphed, but human nature is still very far off perfection. One of the most amazing revelations of the war has been that it was, apparently, easier for men to die as heroes than to live unselfishly. Some natures were incredibly mean in the sacrifice of small things, while others were so generous that they cheerfully gave up life itself. In those respects the poor were neither better nor worse than the rich; if there were "profiteers" there were also strikers.

The only way to make the world safe is for the leaders of the nations to be careful of the system of values. Of all things that should be encouraged, the spirit of independence and rebellion against coercion is perhaps, the most important. Criticism must not be stifled, always assuming that it is not inspired by motives of personal hostility or petty jealousy. If we are to do away with pride of birth we must insist the more strongly upon pride of citizenship. Money often enables a man to wield very great power, but power can be gained in other ways. The Labour leader or the Government official may have an almost insignificant balance at the bank, but many people are unable to resist the temptation to flatter them when they have the privilege of wielding power. It was the flattery of the strong that led the Kaiser and his satellites down the slippery slope; and it was flattery of a whole nation by the Bolshevik leaders that was the undoing of Russia. In the small European communities in China there are conditions which enormously increase the temptations to take advantage of the weakness of human nature by the employment of the weapon of flattery. "Beware also of him who flatters you, and commends you to your face," most probably he has either deceived and abused you, or means to do so," wrote an English philosopher, and we know that the counsel is sound. It is only by maintaining healthy public opinion that such evils can be avoided. Fortunately, in the past history of this Colony there have usually been men courageous enough to express their opinions with candour. There is no better safety-valve for a community than open and honest criticism. Freedom for the small nations has been won; let us see to it that freedom for the individual is not lost. The British have always jealously guarded that privilege, and we hope they will never surrender it.

The sum of Frs. 48,883,730 has been subscribed in Shanghai to the French Victory Loan. Towards this total the Chinese have contributed Frs. 4,369,800.

No cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held to-day at 5.15 p.m. in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Sir Richard Dane has been staying in Shanghai with Mr. Stephen at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Sir Richard is leaving for Ceylon and afterwards for Egypt.

An extraordinary general meeting of the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., will be held at the offices of the Company on Wednesday, December 11th, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Central Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$100 from Dr. A. S. Games to the *St. Francis Fete* to be held on the 8th instant.

The Hon. Charles R. Crane, a prominent business man of America, has just completed a visit to China, having been commissioned by President Wilson to view the country from a business man's standpoint.

"The Virgin Birth," the second of a series of studies on "The Foundation Truths of Christianity," is to be considered at a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society to be held in St. Paul's College this evening at 9 p.m. Members and others interested are cordially invited to be present. The opening speaker will be the Rev. H. Copley Moyle.

Mr. Hermon J. White, who returned to the Colony on leave six weeks ago, leaves for Egypt this morning. He was entertained to a farewell dinner last evening by a number of his friends. The hope was expressed that he would be back again in the Colony soon, and all present joined heartily in toasting his health and wishing him *bon voyage*.

Mr. Deaman Fuller gives his next organ recital in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 6 p.m. Probably what many will consider the principal feature of the programme is John Ireland's "Elegiac Romance," a work full of tone, colour and contrasts, and one which is a typical example of the modern British school. Other items will be Bach's noble "Parsaphia in C minor," the March from "Tigud Jorsalfar" by Grieg, a Parry's "Choral Prelude," Batiste's famous Andante in G. (included in response to many requests), and a "Meditation" by E. d'Evry.

On the eve of Mr. B. A. Hale's departure from the Colony the staff of the *China Mail* presented him with an address and a silver bowl, suitably inscribed, in token of their good wishes. Mr. Hale, in acknowledgment, said he felt deeply touched by this mark of the staff's appreciation, and he would treasure the memento. He had no desire to return to the East, but in the sweet bye and bye, when the Pedder Street to Paddington railway is completed, he might do so. It was a great disappointment to Mr. Hale's colleagues on the other local papers that they were unable to carry out their intention of entertaining him owing to the suddenness of his departure.

WEDDING AT MACAO.

SOARES-LORENA.

St. Lawrence's Church, Macao, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Saturday, the bridegroom being Dr. Jose C. Soares and the bride Miss Maria Luiza dos Santos, step-daughter of Commander Mogalhes Correa, ex-Harbour Master, and Mrs. Mogalhes Correa.

The bride, who was attired in white silk, was given away by her step-father. She was attended by the Misses Correa (sisters), Silva Mendes, and Beca as bridesmaids.

Following the ceremony at the Church, a largely attended reception was held at the house of the bride's parents. The toast of the newly-married couple was proposed by Mr. Fernando Menzies.

Dr. and Mrs. Soares were the recipients of a large number of valuable presents, not only from the Portuguese community, but also from the Chinese and foreign communities.

THE WAR.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE:

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S SPEECH: "WE ARE FOR EVER UNITED."

BRITISH PREMIER ON PEACE TERMS:

"SUBMARINE PIRATES AND THOSE RESPONSIBLE MUST BE PUNISHED"

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH MAJESTIES IN PARIS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC OFFICIAL WELCOME.

PARIS, November 30th.

The city of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and his two sons. They were received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant ceremony. The King, in a short speech, expressed his pleasure at the warmth of the reception.

When driving to the various functions, the King was greeted by a crowd as enthusiastic and numerous as on the previous day.

This morning, the King left Paris to visit the Armies and scenes of the recent victories.

At dinner, at the British Embassy, the King conferred on Marshal Foch the Order of Merit, saying it was the highest Order which it was in his power to confer on the great Commander of the Allied armies.

KING'S PLEASANT SPEECH.

LONDON, November 29th.

Speaking at a luncheon in the Hotel de Ville in Paris, H.M. the King expressed his pleasure at re-visiting Paris. He paid a tribute to the unshakable confidence of the Parisians in those critical and dangerous hours which, with the intrepid courage of the glorious soldiers of France, powerfully contributed to the victory of the Allies.

His Majesty said he rejoiced to see how little Paris had suffered from its trials. The affectionate cordiality of the welcome which the Parisians had given him again assured him of the warm sentiments of the French nation towards him and his people.

The King concluded by expressing his most fervent wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the Parisians, whom he was delighted to call his friends.

"WE ARE FOR EVER UNITED."

PARIS, November 29th.

A Havas message says:—

With unmeasured warmth of feeling the French nation, represented by Paris, welcomed the King of England and his two soldier sons.

The King came to congratulate the President of the Republic on the end of the war, the great victories, and the stranglehold of the invincible Navy.

The full significance of the visit was found in the exchange of the toasts at the State banquet. President Poincaré, in an eloquent speech, declared that an alliance such as that between France and England must continue for human progress. "Together we have suffered, together we have fought, together we have vanquished. We are for ever united."

The King's reply dwelt on the same theme. The war had created a union of hearts and an identity of interests between France and England which must constantly grow closer, contributing to the consolidation of peace and the progress of civilisation. To-day's military function was not to anticipate the great day, when the chiefs of all the Allied nations are to ride through a triumphal arch amid their troops. Victory was to found a future League of Peace.

The French newspapers point out that the world is safe for Democracy. Thousands of Parisians lining the route of King George's triumphal procession were blissfully content.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S STIRRING SPEECH.

PARIS, November 30th.

President Poincaré, replying to the King's speech, after reviewing the fruitless Anglo-French effort to prevent the outbreak of war said: "It was then that to a history, so rich in magnificent pages, that Great Britain added an incomparable chapter, not only of a naval and military glory, but of a moral strength and human greatness. She realised immediately that hostilities would be long and would demand of the British Empire a gradual formation of a powerful army, and the creation of enormous quantities of material."

The enormous nature of the task had not frightened her in the least. She had called to the work of war all her Dominions and Colonies, and from one end of the world to the other the cry of love was the reply.

He did not know of a finer spectacle than of peoples scattered all over the face of the earth rising at the same moment, with the same spirit, in order to fly to the Mother-country's aid.

What noble recompense has the spirit of liberty, which has always inspired the administration of the British Empire, received in this universal fidelity! Enlarged by all these contingents, the armies of Great Britain have, during the whole war, gained in experience and improved their tactics in warfare and paved the way by more striking successes for that marvellous series of victories which compelled the enemy to solicit an Armistice."

A PERMANENT ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

LONDON, November 29th.

Most Paris newspapers regard the speeches of H.M. the King and President Poincaré as foreshadowing a permanent Anglo-French alliance. The King this morning received, at the British Embassy, a number of British soldiers on leave. His Majesty lunched at the Foreign Ministry.

The King and President Poincaré attended a reception at the Town Hall in the afternoon, and a banquet held at the British Embassy in the evening.

After visiting British troops, His Majesty and the Princess are going to Brussels to visit their Belgian Majesties.

MARSHAL FOCH TO VISIT LONDON.

Complying with the desire of the British Government, M. Clemenceau will be accompanied to London by Marshal Foch.

ARRIVAL OF ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, November 30th.

M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. Signor Orlando and Col. House will accompany them. Their arrival is to be the occasion of a ceremonious welcome. The Allied Chiefs are going to London to take part in the preliminary peace conversations.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

SEVEN THOUSAND MEN TO BE RELEASED.

PARIS, November 30th.

The French Minister of Marine has decided to release men in the Navy over 40 years of age, or fathers of four children, making 7,000 available for the mercantile marine.

THE PEACE THAT MUST COME.

BRITISH PREMIER ON THE TERMS.

LONDON, November 29th.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at New-castle on the occasion of the conferment on him of the freedom of the City, said that peace must be sternly just. After peace, the Germans domiciled in the United Kingdom would never again be allowed to betray this country. We should proceed upon the old principle regarding indemnities—that the loser pays. Germany must pay the cost of the war to the limit of its capacity. This would not be permitted by letting Germany dump cheap goods into the United Kingdom. Continuing, the Premier asked if nobody was going to be punished for the crimes of the war. He meant to see that the men who treated our prisoners inhumanly should be made responsible. This country would go to the court with a clean conscience. There was no stain on her records.

Mr. Lloyd George said he did not wish to pursue any policy of vengeance when the war was over; but we must act now, that men, who in the future might feel tempted to follow the example of those rulers, who plunged the world into war, will know what is awaiting them at the end of it. Whoever devastated another's land ought to be responsible for it and should be punished for damage inflicted. If no one was going to be made responsible for war, all he could say was there is one justice for the poor wretched criminal, and another for Kings and Emperors. (Renewed cheer.)

Mr. Lloyd George said that the investigation of all these crimes shall be perfectly fair. We must see that the action we now take will be just, fearless, and relentless, and show such criminals that war shall never be repeated in the world's history.

GERMANY'S FUGITIVE ROYALTIES.

EX-KAISERIN ARRIVES IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, November 29th.

The ex-Kaiserin has arrived at Maarsbergen, near Utrecht, en route to join the ex-Kaiser.

DEMAND FOR ALLIED ACTION.

LONDON, November 30th.

The French papers are unanimous in urging that immediate action be taken by the Allies, and that the Kaiser be handed over by Holland.

According to the *Daily News*, the Kaiser is contemplating an early return to Germany.

It is suggested that, as a temporary measure, the Kaiser and Crown Prince should be sent into Allied territory pending a final decision as to their fate.

TROUBLOUS GERMANY.

BADEN PROGRESSIVES' APPEAL.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th.

A telegram from Karlsruhe states that the Baden Progressive Party has appealed to the Badeners to free themselves from "Bolshevik Berlin's Dictatorship."

The appeal greets the Wuertembergers, the Austrians and the Hessians as brothers and joint enemies of Prussian militarism and Berlin anarchy.

FEELING BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH GERMANY.

The Bavarian authorities have arrested a German courier en route to Berlin from Austria, and seized his documents. The incident has accentuated the conflict between North and South Germany.

REPATRIATION OF GERMANS.

SOUTH AFRICAN FEELING.

JOHANNESBURG (delayed).

Viscount Cave's statements in the House of Lords on November 20th and 21st regarding the repatriation of Germans have evoked keen interest.

It is strongly felt that the Germans interned in South Africa, numbering several thousands, should be repatriated. If Australia and Canada object to the Germans it is felt that South Africa must follow suit.

THE BELGIAN PARLIAMENT.

RETURN TO ITS PROPER HOME.

LONDON, November 29th.

The Belgian Parliament has gone to Brussels from Havre.

LATEST CABLES.

A MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

THE LATE MR. DUNCAN MACKINNON.

LONDON, December 2nd.

The late Mr. Duncan Mackinnon, formerly Chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company, has left estate to the value of £1,791,000.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH COTTON WORKERS.

ANOTHER STRIKE THREATENED.

LONDON, November 30th.

The Operative Cotton-Spinners' Amalgamation has voted by 10,133 to 424 in favour of striking during the second week of December for a 40 per cent advance on current wages.

The vote of the Card-roomers' Amalgamation also shows a large majority in favour of a strike for a similar advance. The employers have offered an advance of 40 per cent on pre-war wages.

THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

FIFTY THOUSAND DEATHS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPETOWN, November 29th.

It is authoritatively estimated that there were 50,000 deaths due to influenza among Europeans and coloured people in South Africa during the recent epidemic.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 30th.

The silver market is quiet.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

GERMANS BEING INTERNED AT LAST.

PEKING, December 1st.

The Chinese Government has suddenly commenced the internment of Germans on a big scale. Twenty large Temples on the Western Hills near Peking are being fitted out for their reception.

During the last few days prominent Germans have been interned, and others will be interned as fast as the Temples are equipped. Women and children are accompanying their male relatives voluntarily.

HOLLAND'S ATTITUDE RESENTED.

Allied resentment to the Dutch is reflected here by the Allies bringing pressure to bear on the President to cancel, at the last moment, neutral Ministers' invitations to the Presidential banquet on Friday night.

The attitude of Holland's representative respecting German affairs in China, as revealed by the publication of a Chinese White Book to-day, is provoking this action.

RAILWAY DISPUTE AT TIENTSIN.

PEKING, December 2nd.

A message from Tientsin states that there has been trouble between the railway police and a foreign Inspector of the Tientsin Railway Company. The police destroyed 67 cars, and one of their number was shot by the Inspector. Railway traffic is suspended.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

It is said that Hsi Shih-chang has signed the agreement for the ten million dollar loan from Japan.

THE KAISER AND THE PSALMS.

When inciting the men at Krupp's to give him a vote of confidence and to fight to the last ditch, the Kaiser quoted the 24th verse of the 66th Psalm: "O Lord, thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall nourish thee, and shall not suffer the righteous to fall for ever."

Between answering "calls" and attending delegate meetings, a London German has conned his Prayer Book, and writes to point out that the Kaiser forgot to quote the preceding verse, which runs: "The words of his mouth were softer than butter, having war in his heart: his words were smoother than oil, and yet he was ever sword."

AN OVERLOADED AND UNWILDBY PARLIAMENT.

A PLEA FOR DEVOLUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

We are fighting for the principle that public opinion shall control public affairs. The method of applying that principle to the governance of whole nations was first realised in this country.

In England was lit the candle from which beacons of freedom have been kindled throughout the world. The English initiated the practice of governing themselves. And yet, in the years which preceded this war, their actual conditions of life in their home-country compared unfavourably with those in the overseas Dominions and in the United States. So says the *Round Table* in an article on the Better Government of the United Kingdom.

DOUBTFUL BLESSINGS OF FREEDOM.

More disquieting still, it says, was the feeling that in many respects they were worse than those of peoples whose rulers openly denied the doctrine of popular control. What spiritual life could the millions in these islands who were underfed, under-clothed and under-housed, or to the thousands gorged with an overabundance of material things? The social framework had not been remodelled to fit vast and far-reaching changes in life, nor yet to satisfy juster conceptions of the duty owed by each to all. Whole classes were living in a state which offended an awakening public conscience.

THE BLAME FOR THE ROOTS.

The blame for these evils could not be located or assigned to any one man or body of men. No candid person believed that the prevalent evils could be cured without invoking the aid, guidance and authority of the State. The defects of the social fabric were such as nothing short of corporate action could redress. In short, no one felt that adequate action was in sight or indeed that the Government of this country was capable of setting it in motion. The people first dedicated to the principle of self-government were signally failing to do justice between class and class, or to prove themselves masters of their own fate.

Good government is in truth no substitute for self-government. Yet institutions purporting to be free must be judged by something more than their flowers and leaves. Where the fruits of justice and good living fail, it is time to look to the roots. The chances are that the real sop of public control is ceasing to flow.

FOR THE FIRST TIME.

For the moment war has strangely abated some of the evils which afflicted this country. Its horrors have awakened the public conscience. For the first time in the history of England the necessities of life are distributed with some reference to social justice. A wholesale consumption of capital is producing a widespread prosperity. We are for the moment a people forced to divide and devour one another. But this counterfeit plenty will aggravate the difficulties and dangers which will follow the peace. The need for reform, for wide and far-reaching adjustments in the law and machinery of government, will be tenfold greater than before the war. The work to be done will be infinitely heavier, and whether the power of public opinion will be able to effect these changes becomes a question more urgent than ever.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

So far the answer given to the question has been the old and well worn expedient of extending the franchise, of multiplying the number of people qualified to issue a mandate. But the question whether the existing machinery of government can give effect to their mandates, or even raise the points upon which mandates are really required has scarcely been asked and has certainly as yet received no answer. And yet the question is no new one.

For the last forty years thoughtful observers have been noting the fact that Parliament was becoming less and less able to meet the demands made upon its time by a population which was growing in size and still more in the intricacy of its organisation.

AN OVERLOADED EXECUTIVE.

In Germany there is, in round numbers, about one government to every 2,500,000 people; in Switzerland one to every 170,000; in the United States one to every 1,000,000; in Canada one to every 800,000; in Australia one to every 700,000; in South Africa one to every 1,200,000; in the United Kingdom 45,000,000 people are served by a single executive and legislative body which have also to control the external affairs of a quarter of mankind.

The vast unrealised force of British democracy has but one obsolete dynamo which cannot develop the power required by its administrative machinery. A great volume of that power goes roaring down the rapids, magnificent but useless, because unharvested.

ENOUGH TO MAN FIVE PARLIAMENTS.

Parliament is unable to deal with the needs of the British Isles because those needs are too many and various. No one assembly could possibly consider and decide all the questions calling for decision in so vast and complicated a society. There are not enough days in the year nor hours in the day. But the House of Commons is further handicapped by its enormous size, which is partly due to the fact that there is only one body in which to represent any interest too wide for a county council to handle, 670 members sit in the present House.

The next will contain no less than 707, a number sufficient to man one central and four provincial assemblies. And every one of those bodies would be more efficient than the House of Commons, if only because each of them would be of manageable size.

The growing difficulty of passing the measures needed for efficient government is largely responsible for the tendency of British politics to decline from the plane of statesmanship to that of the demagogue. In recent years proposals have been less and less considered on their merits and more and more from the standpoint of mere sentiment.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LAST NIGHT'S NAVAL CONCERT.

IN AID OF CHARITY.

An enjoyable concert was held at the Naval Canteen last night in aid of the Trafalgar Fund of the Seaman's and Marines' Orphans Homes. There was a crowded house, those present including H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Commodore and Mrs. Gurner, and a number of military and naval officers.

The concert opened with an orchestral selection by a naval band, following which Mr. Brock sang "The Skipper's Wooing." Mr. Hannibal, who was to have supplied the next item, was unavoidably absent. A trio "Serenade" by Miss V. Young (piano), Miss R. Young (violin), and Professor Gonzales (cello), was one of the best items on the programme. They were insistently encored and contributed a familiar Beethoven's Overture, "Just as the sun goes down." Mrs. Kennett made her bow to the Hongkong public with two violin solos "Chanson Louis XIII." and "Fugue" and "Comptine." Kreisler. Her technique was extremely good, but her item would have been better appreciated had her violin been more resonant.

It was plain, however, that she is a very accomplished violinist, and is a distinct acquisition to local musical talent. The "Chanson" was the more appealing item of the two. Mr. Kennett accompanied her, and proved himself a pianist of no mean merit. Mrs. Jennings, who was to have provided a song was absent owing to indisposition. The first part of the programme closed with the song "La Partida," in Spanish, by Mr. E. C. Anderson. He possesses an unusually good baritone, and was encored three times and in response to the third encore he sang the well-known "Trumpeter."

After another selection by a naval band, Mr. Robert Sutherland kept the house in rous of laughter for some minutes with "Sons of Stunt," a song that involved the imitation of a lady's voice. As an encore he gave an excellent imitation of a slight-of-hand performance of, he said, some 40 years ago. A song by Mr. Brock came next. The "Dance" by Miss Vivienne Young, who was accompanied by the naval band, was performed in that young lady's usual graceful style. Miss Gladys Brock then rendered "A Birthday Song" and showed that she has a very promising voice.

Mr. Canavan was responsible for another comic song which was well received. A. P. M. Lewis sang two Indian love songs, his powerful baritone being heard to advantage. Misses Ruby and Roschard Young were much applauded for the elegant manner in which they danced the horn-pipe and the sand-jig. Mr. Allen's cello solo "Simple Aveu" was much enjoyed. The Concert revealed some new talent which it is hoped will not be lost sight of in future entertainments.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CANTON, December 2nd.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE EX-PREMIER.

Following upon the statement that the President and the ex-Premier are at variance, comes a telegraphic message from Peking stating that the members of the Anfu Society and the warlike Tsuchuns in Peking are endeavouring to put the ex-Premier Tuan Chih-jui in Han Shih-chang's place as President. The Tsuchuns have demanded that the President shall allow them: (1) to reorganise their armies; (2) to raise money for military expenditure; (3) to elect the Vice-President; (4) to form a new Cabinet; (5) to protect the new Senate.

It is said that the President has refused these demands, and has announced that anyone opposing the peace proposals will be treated as an outlaw.

THE GERMANS IN SHANGHAI.

Following the discovery of the plot in the German Consulate the British Consul has proposed that all the Germans in any part of Shanghai shall be ordered to clear out. The British Consul has consulted his Home Government on the matter and has notified the Civil Governor. The Civil Governor has referred the request to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Military Government.

THE CHINA BANK.

The China Bank in Canton was reopened to-day and exchange bureaux were established in the Bank and in the money changer's shops.

STRIKE AVERTED.

It is reported that the staff of the Telegraph Company, who had decided to go on strike, if they were not paid, have now been given two months' salary. The amounts still outstanding will be paid shortly. The threatened strike, therefore, has been averted.

A GREAT QUESTION.

When our Government has done its best to win this war and to save the liberties of the world, the question will still remain why it did so little to prevent the war. How was it that public opinion failed so utterly to grasp the conditions in Europe which led to this war, or to take measures to neutralise their growth?

There are several reasons beyond the scope of this article, but one at least the fact that the time of Parliament was so absorbed in domestic affairs that an adequate discussion of external affairs was out of the question. In the light of this sad experience, external affairs must and will exercise a primary claim on the time of Parliament after the war. So far from being able to grapple with social reform, the areas in this field will accumulate more rapidly than ever. While Government is busy with the taxes, the thistles which choke this unweeded garden will ripen and shed new seed.

WHY WORRY?



"WHY worry? The War's over!" So it is. We have all heard that remark more than once, but there is much to "worry" about yet. We're not out of the game simply because the Huns have laid down their guns. What you gave on Heather Day and at the Fair is surely not the limit of your sacrifice! There are thousands and thousands of brave men condemned to pass the rest of their lives in misery unless we rally to the aid of the great work of healing. Thanks to the Army and Navy, we have had, and will continue to have, a very comfortable time in Hongkong. It is our duty then to "worry," in order that the maimed and sick, the human wreckage of the great war of Liberty, may be restored. Every one of us here owes a great debt to the men who fought and bled in the war—a debt which we can never repay. But we can show our appreciation by giving our last cent to the great work of mercy in which so many noble men and women are engaged at home. Money is urgently needed. Shall we grudge it now that the war is won? Never let it be said that our patriotism and honour petered out with the echo of the last shot. Don't say that you put every cent you had into Heather Day and St. Andrew's Fair. The War Bond Drawing is for the same cause, and its success must be written down in the annals of the Colony's giving as another endeavour to show tangible appreciation of the brilliant achievements, on the battlefield and on the North Sea, of the bravest boys on earth. Make the result a Victory Offering worthy of the Colony.

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ITALY AND GREAT-BRITAIN.
OLD FRIENDSHIP REVIVED.

Viscount Northcliffe, chairman of the British War Mission, gave a luncheon on September 25th at the Savoy Hotel in honour of Italy's Day, and to welcome the Syndic of Rome, Senator Marconi, and the Royal Carabinieri Band.

The Chairman proposed "Our Ally." He said they were so accustomed to think of Italy only as made of romance that it was a little difficult sometimes, unless one had visited, as he had, some of their superbly organised factories, to realise that the land of the poet and painter was also the land of the practical man of the North. He doubted whether the whole world could offer an example of one who had lent such great service to the world as Senator Marconi. (Cheers.) He doubted, indeed, whether any single human being had saved so many lives as he had. (Cheers.)

CORRECTION OF THE ALLIANCE.

"People may think," said his lordship, "that these verbal and spectacular manifestations amongst the Allies are just mere leaves that flutter away with the wind, but that is not so. Mr. Balfour said quite lately: 'We Allies are a coalition, and our strength individually and jointly depends upon the firmness of our cohesion.' That, I think, is a very just statement of our position as Allies, and as Allies it is essential that we should know as much of each other as possible, and that is why I think that all these going and coming between the capitals of Europe—the arrival of our American visitors here and our going to the United States—all tend towards cohesion of that alliance and make for permanent friendship. (Cheers.) They are the slow and steady path towards the true League of Nations after the war; they reduce each of us to a proper state of proportion, and let each of us know that we are not the only people engaged in the war. They also tend to bind us together so that no efforts of our enemies can or will divide us until that blessed peace comes. (Cheers.) Continuing, his lordship said he had been a lover of Italy all his life. When he went there during the war he speedily saw that her ideals and interests were ours; that Italian statesmen, and Italian soldiers like English soldiers, had never realised English sympathy born of mutual suffering meat as he did when he visited the battlefields of Italy and France. War might be a very terrible thing, but it had certain good sides to it, and one was that it brought about a better knowledge of nations amongst themselves, and another was that it revived the old affection and friendship between England and Italy. (Cheers.)

The Englishman in Italy during the war very soon learned that he had many friends. From the King, that simple gracious man who lived with his troops, downwards, every Englishman was made to feel that the old friendship had revived. The Italians looked to us in our small island as one of the great fountains of liberty. They remembered the sympathy we had with them before, and he dared say it was due to that, in our anxious days of 1914 they threw off their neutrality. They decided they would not enter the war against us, and that fact had a great deal to do with the freedom of the operations of France and England in the early days. (Cheers.)

Prince Borghese, in reply, said, as representing the Italian Government, he wished to express his deepest gratitude and warmest thanks towards their ever friendly and Allied nation. (Cheers.)

ITALY'S ENDURANCE.

Senator Marconi said from time immemorial there had not only never been any conflict between England and Italy, nor any cause of conflict, but Italy had never forgotten the sympathy extended to her by England at the time when her unity was being forged on the battlefield. It was now forty months since Italy entered the war. Italy had never wavered for a single instant, even in the hours of bitterest trial, and he could only say that it would go on fighting until German militarism and all the evils and cruelties for which it stood had disappeared utterly from the world. The dawn of victory was already plainly visible on the horizon—(cheers)—after the long night of suffering and horror through which the peoples of Europe had passed. But even though the Allied armies were advancing daily from conquest to conquest, Italy asked them not to forget the peculiar difficulties of her part in the great conflict, due not only to the nature of the country in which she had been fighting for over three years—a country in which former treaties had cunningly ensured every strategic advantage to her enemies—but due also to the fact that the Austro-Hungarians, now that Russia had disappeared from the scene as an effective factor, had practically only the Italian man to face, whereas the Germans had always been held in check by the united strength of Great Britain and France, to

which was now added the colossal might of the great Republic whose very name was synonymous with right and justice. (Cheers.) Since the beginning of the war Italy had called up about 5,000,000 men, and she was the only Allied country which had had for over a year in the fighting line the 1899 class, young men of 19 years of age, and which, more than six months ago, called up and enrolled the 1900 class for the army and the 1901 class for the navy, that was to say, boys of 18 and 17 years of age. Only when these facts become generally known would the world be able to realise the sacrifices which the army and the people of Italy had been called upon to make.

He could assure them that Italy sincerely wished to assist the Jugo-Slav peoples to obtain their independence, and to create for themselves a free State. Italy would consider that one of the necessary conditions of a just and durable peace. (Cheers.) The innumerable sacrifices made in this war demanded that the peace should correspond with the immensity of their efforts, and that the aims for which they were struggling—those of liberty and justice—should be secured to the world. (Cheers.)

UNION OF BLOOD.

Prince Colonna, proposing the health of the chairman, said: England's sympathy for Italy does not date from today, but from darker times; nor has it ever been wanting since we became a free and independent nation. We too, cordially love England, because in her we see the true and living expression of liberty and justice. The past proves that our souls understood and never denied each other; the future will demonstrate the solidity of this union, which, strengthened by the blood shed in common, will both in war and in peace, draw the two peoples together in the defence of the right and of every noble and holy cause. Shakespeare said, "Let the Roman and British ensigns wave always friendly together." So will it be. That great man was referring then to memories of ancient Rome, and this proves the age-long friendship and staunch solidarity which unite us. This solidarity of mind and action, I think, of the happiest augury. With sure faith I predict our approaching and certain victory, and may we have here a radiant vision—that of the Allied banners, crowned with laurels, ascending the glorious Campidoglio, surrounded by the pure light of Liberty which emanates from your great country, the mistress of civilisation and progress. I drink to you, Lord Northcliffe, who have so effectively assisted in making Italy and the work she has accomplished known to your countrymen. Lord Northcliffe briefly responded.

BRITAIN'S RICHEST WOMAN DIES.

MISS TALBOT LEAVES ESTATE OF ABOUT £25,000,000.

Miss Emily Charlotte Talbot, the richest woman in the country, whose fortune is estimated to be nearly £25,000,000, died 3, Cavendish-square, on September 21st. She was 73 years of age.

The late Miss Talbot was the eldest daughter and co-heir of Mr. Christopher P. Mansel Talbot, who sat in Parliament as one of the old Liberals from Glamorganshire for an unbroken period of 60 years, and was the Father of the House of Commons.

The property she leaves comprises the whole of the Rhondda Valley, Glamorganshire, which includes rich collieries. At her father's death, Miss Talbot became the owner of real estate worth £1,500,000, and the beneficiary from trust funds of several millions. The Margam estate extends to 31,500 acres, and besides this Miss Talbot owned 13,600 acres in the Gower Peninsula, Swansea, with another seat, Penrice Castle. The family seat is Margam Park, Port Talbot.

Miss Talbot was a great benefactor of the Church in the diocese of Llandaff, and built to the memory of her father a church at Port Talbot, which the bishop said was one of the handsomest in the diocese. Her gifts to charities were many, but none were known how much she gave, for it was her custom to subscribe a man in her own name and then add larger donations anonymously.

She was very retiring, and was personally unknown to many men in public life in Swansea. To the War Loan last year it was rumoured that she subscribed £2,000,000.

Morgan Abbey, where Prince Arthur of Connaught was entertained in 1910, is a magnificent place, with a park seven miles round. It contains a very fine orangery, the origin of which lay in the wrecking of a Portuguese fruit ship on the coast there.

Penrice Castle was converted by Miss Talbot into a convalescent home for officers, which she maintained at her own expense.

THE STORY OF AH CHO.
CHINESE INNOCENCE ABOUT INCOME-TAX.

You are, of course, aware that the maximum abatement for income-tax has been reduced to £190. I merely mention this painful subject in order to introduce the story of Ah Cho, who, with about three hundred of his imported fellow-countrymen, worked in a munition factory. Ah Cho, though he did not earn enough to buy two grand pianos and a coat, received over forty pounds during a certain quarter, and consequently became liable to income-tax. So did a number of the rest of his countrymen. The local surveyor of taxes received from the firm a list which included a choice assortment of Oriental names of workmen and their wages. Being a conscientious official, he assessed each man according to his emoluments.

The trouble began when the collector tried to collect the taxes. Neither Ah Cho nor any of his colleagues responded to the demand notices. Possibly this was because the authorities had neglected to print "R.S.V.P." in the corner (the suggestion is offered quite gratuitously), but more probably because the notices were printed in English. The collector tried his luck at the works, and was confronted with three hundred bland faces and a total lack of spoken English. He reported to the surveyor.

"It's a difficulty," said the surveyor. "Doubtless they don't understand the notices or the tax."

"Some of 'em must speak a little English," said the collector. "The firm couldn't carry on without."

"See if you can get hold of one of them," said the surveyor. "Ask him if he will kindly distribute a fresh lot of notices, and also ask him to be good enough to explain to the others that it's a national tax on their wages."

The collector worked marvels, and finally managed to interview one Yun Ling, who could mangle the King's English with superlative politeness. Yes, Yun Ling would distribute fresh notices and explain the matter to the others if his own tax were remitted.

"All right," said the surveyor. "Tell him I'll cancel his own assessment." The collector stared. "I'll assess him double next quarter," added the surveyor, who was nothing if not ingenious.

The collector appreciated this as a master-stroke. After a fortnight he reported that Yun Ling had sworn by all the images of Buddha that he had explained the matter fully. By way of oath he had solemnly broken a saucer.

Two months passed, however, and none of the taxes were paid. The surveyor began to get annoyed.

"Can you get any private addresses?" he asked.

"I got one or two," replied the collector, "but they live in fifth-rate lodging-houses, and they've nothing to distract on."

"You might get an order from the magistrates."

"I might," said the collector. "If I could identify any of 'em with certainty. But how do I know who's who? Lots of names are very much alike, and as for their ugly faces, dozens of them might be pens out of the same pod. The firm won't give any assistance."

The surveyor, as I remarked, was a conscientious man, and he determined that something must be done. So he decided that Ah Cho, who owed the most tax, must be interviewed and firmly told that he must pay it. Failing that, he was to be told the consequences and, if necessary, made an example of to the others by a magistrate's order.

"Who's to pay for an interpreter?" demanded the aggrieved collector.

"There's nothing in my official instructions about Chinese interpreters."

"Engage one, anyhow," said the surveyor. "His blood was up."

So it befell that the surveyor, collector, and an interpreter journeyed to the works to interview Ah Cho and Company. The foreman made a comprehensive sweep of the arm.

"Take your pick," he said gruffly. "No, he didn't know where Yun Ling was, and didn't care. He the foreman was busy. His only desire was to see Yun Ling and brethren suspended from lamp-posts."

The interpreter got to work. Several Chinese volunteered their names, but by a singular coincidence, none of them were taxable. The men were constantly shifting about, and the interpreter presently discovered he was interviewing the same man twice. His temper was not improved by this. At length, however, he announced he had found Ah Cho.

"Show him this demand note, and tell him all about it," said the surveyor.

The interpreter got to work again. He was a good man, and he meant to earn his money. He dilated on earned income, and became eloquent about statements; he went into the history of income tax,

and finally descended to Ah Cho's particular case. The man listened with an impassive countenance; at length he uttered a guttural grunt.

The interpreter wiped his brow and beamed triumphantly. "He understands," he announced.

"Will he pay?" asked the collector.

The interpreter turned to the Chinaman and spoke again. The latter became unexpectedly fluent for a minute. The interpreter's brow knitted; he uttered bad language and dismissed the man.

"His name is Ah Chow," he muttered gloomily.

A depressed trio approached the foreman. "Look here," said the surveyor persuasively, "you, or somebody here, must be able to identify these chaps. Otherwise you couldn't pay them properly."

"Quite right, mister," said the foreman, who was in a better humour. "We got into a frightful mess at first. Wun Wee would come for his money, and then we'd discover that Wun Wee, or somebody answering to it, had already been paid—somebody who didn't earn as much, of course. Then, if anybody was sick, somebody else would come up and get paid twice over. But we soon knocked all that on the head. Each man has a numbered disc now, and we go by that. No disc, no pay."

The trio wended its way home. From a corner of the workshop Ah Cho watched them go without moving a muscle of his face. He knew perfectly well why they were there; had he not overheard them interviewing Ah Chow? The ghost of an Oriental wink drifted across to Yun Ling, who had mysteriously appeared from nowhere in particular.

"Which I wish to remark, and my language is plain," said the surveyor.

"Perhaps they're not really liable," said the collector soothingly. "Most of 'em have got ten or a dozen children, I expect."

The surveyor of taxes reached his office, and took out one of the assessment books. Opposite each of the assessments on Chinese munitioners, he wrote firmly in red ink, "Gone. Unknown."—R.H. in the Manchester Guardian.

ABOUT "STALKY"

PERSONAL DETAILS OF GENERAL DUNSTERVILLE.

"One Who Knows Him" presents in the *Daily Mail* some personal details of the famous "Stalky," now publicly identified as General Dunsterville, who commanded the tiny British force which made so gallant, if hopeless, an attempt to save Baku.

Dunsterville is a well-known figure in India. Until recently he was in command of the 80th Punjab. His arrival in Mesopotamia was characteristically dramatic. A secret expedition was being organized for some mysterious mission in the north. Picked officers were detached for the adventure. No one was supposed to know where they were going or what they were going to do, only it became known that they were always changing rupees at the Field Treasury for the Persian keran. The mystic word "Caspian" was in the air. Then, to complete the mystification, who should step on to the stage as their leader, a veritable god out of the machine, but "Stalky."

"Stalky," as may be gathered from the pages of his prophetic chronicle, is a diplomatist as well as a soldier, and there is as much scope for diplomacy in the environment in which he now finds himself as for the high soldierly qualities which he is known to possess.

He speaks Russian like a Slav. In Peking he was the only Englishman who could converse easily with the representatives of the different Powers in their own tongue. In his command of Pushtu and all the patois of the North-west Frontier he is second to none. He has always been a good Persian scholar, and no doubt he has mastered Kurdish and all the dialects of the tribes on the road to the Caspian long ago.

And he can interpret what is in the hearts of strange peoples as well as what is on their lips. Psychology, racial and individual, in his hobby.

Another virtue that has already stood him in good stead is his remarkable control of his temper. In the early days of the expedition he ran into a hornet's nest of Bolsheviks, our late allies, who explained angrily that they could not allow this, that, or the other, because they were now the friends of the Germans and the Turks, and they might take it in ill part.

"Of course you would be," Stalky said. "I quite see your point of view. It would be impossible that you should be anything else. And now what about a little light refreshment?"

And Stalky gained his point.

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WHEN THE SHOE WAS ON THE OTHER FOOT.

THE TERMS GERMANY DICTATED TO FRANCE IN 1871.

Speaking of armistice, it depends, after all upon whose ox is gored, how far the going process has proceeded, and the psychological attitude of the respective owners of the animals engaged (says the Kansas City Star). Germany asked for an armistice, with what good grace, international action and diplomatic finesse, the world outside of Germany took due note and set down its observations. In 1871, France, or at least its capital, then a very much gored ox, really bled white, was asking an armistice and Germany, with its armies at her gates, was the power in whose hands lay the granting of it. Let us look back a moment, in passing, at the history of those days and see what views Germany, through her military and diplomatic experts, Bismarck, Roon and Von Moltke, then held on the subject of armistices. Precedents, while not arbitrary guides, are always valuable from the standpoint of suggestion.

September 1st, 1870, Sedan, with its army and the Emperor of France, surrendered to the Germans. October 27th Bazaine gave up another immense French Army at Metz. Gladly would the French have made peace but for the avowed intentions of the German government to demand indemnities and the cession of its territories. September 4th the Assembly had declared the deposition of Napoleon and a proclamation was issued announcing the Republic. Jules Favre asked the German Emperor if he meant to furnish the nineteenth century with the spectacle of two nations destroying one another and heaping the dead upon the dead and run upon ruin. "Yet, if it is a challenge," he said, "we accept—not an inch of our territory, not a stone of our fortress, will we cede."

BEGAN SIEGE OF PARIS.

But the German armies moved relentlessly forward and began the siege of Paris, and France made up her mind to fight to the bitter end. Outside of Paris she had a scattered and demoralized army of 1 million men. Inside of Paris, she had the national guard and newly recruited civilians, amounting to about four hundred thousand men. With the army released from Sedan and Metz, Germany encircled Paris and began the memorable siege. At first there was no bombardment—there were some among the German leaders who wanted to save the "beautiful city." Bismarck and Roon chafed against this sentimental restriction. "The Parisians have too much to eat and too little to digest," wrote Roon in November, when the situation in Paris was fast approaching the starvation stage, "iron pills, namely, of which too few have been employed. Though certain intrigues stand in our way here, I hope that they—the pills—will take effect; it would be too great a shame to let all the glory of the war go to the devil in this way."

Meanwhile from court to court, Thiers travelled vainly seeking to effect a truce—"The French government was as yet too unstable to deal with," was all the assurance he could get. By the middle of November the situation of the besieged Paris had grown appalling. Horse meat, soared in price beyond all reach. Rats, selling at sixty centimes apiece, were being eagerly devoured. Infants were dying by the thousands for want of milk and the whole death rate had trebled in a few months. A bitter, unusual winter was setting in. And just about this time the Germans, having settled their aesthetic differences in the matter of the bombardment, began throwing overboard a "iron pill."

Some fifty-six thousand shots were fired into the city, and at last after 132 days of starvation and appalling scenes of misery and death, Jules Favre was sent forth from Paris to ask an armistice.

BISMARCK WROTE PROPOSALS.

Favre met Bismarck at Versailles. After the first salutations, an eye-witness of the negotiations records, Favre said he had come to renew the negotiations for a truce. Bismarck interrupted him to say: "The situation has changed. If you are still going to say 'not an inch, not a stone, we may break off at once, my time is valuable and yours also.' Then after a little more talk, he added: "After all, why should I treat with you? Why should I give you irregular republic an appearance of legality by signing an armistice with its representative? What are you but rebels? You emperor, if he came back, would have the right to shoot every one of you." After a few outbursts of this kind Bismarck settled down to business. He asked Favre to write down such conditions of peace as seemed to him reasonable and that they would discuss them the next day.

The next day, Bismarck having had interviews with the Emperor, William and Von Moltke, had another interview with Favre and totally ignoring Favre's propositions, submitted his own schedule for an armistice, which was as follows:

- 1.—An armistice for twenty-one days.
- 2.—Disarmament of the French army, the latter to remain in Paris as prisoners of war.
- 3.—The soldiers to give up arms and banners; officers to keep their swords.
- 4.—The armistice to extend all over France.
- 5.—Paris to pay indemnity, and give up its forts to the Prussians.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE BILL TO BE PRESENTED TO GERMANY.

[BY H. A. THE BELGIAN MINISTER.]

Compensation for all damage done is one of the conditions that the Allies will impose upon Germany. It is almost impossible to estimate the enormous sum that the carrying out of this condition will involve.

To try to obtain some idea, the best way is to consider some losses already known. Let us take the war taxes levied in Belgium. We find that the taxes levied on the principal towns during the German invasion are: Brussels 50 million francs; Tournai 2 million; Liège 20 million; Antwerp 50 million, etc. In November 1914 the Germans levied a monthly tax of 40 million in Belgium; in November 1915 this monthly tax was increased to 50 million; in May 1917 it was raised to 60 million francs, which represents 2 million francs a day or 83,000 francs an hour.

Germany has taken from Belgium, in war tax only, from November 1914 to October 1918, 960 million francs (238,400,000); from November 1918 to May 1917, 350 millions francs (214,000,000); from June 1917 to May 1918, 730 million francs (228,800,000); that is, 2,030 million francs (281,200,000).

If we add to this amount the cost of the enormous requisitions in kind made by the Germans in Belgium, not only of the stocks of merchants and manufacturers but also of things in use in private houses, the cost of the destruction they have wrought, destruction not only of factories but of over 80,000 houses up to the present time, and the amount of lives inflicted upon communal administrations and upon private individuals, we find that with 25,000,000,000 francs the material damage caused by the Germans in Belgium alone would not be entirely covered. In addition to all this, however, there is the moral damage to be considered, losses to trade and industry, losses to the liberal professions, losses by the destruction of the health of thousands of deported people and prisoners, by the death of thousands of breadwinners. All this put together represents more billions.

This is an approximate account made for Belgium alone, to which must be added those of other countries, the north of France, Serbia, Poland, Western Russia, etc. The amount which we thus obtain reaches many hundreds of billions. Will Germany be able to pay? Yes, for she has mines and other natural wealth whose exploitation will be able to cover, with regard to the losses of Belgium, no official statement has been made as to the number of soldiers killed and wounded, but if it be true, as reported more than once, that during the invasion nearly half the army was lost, and if the army be estimated at nearly 200,000 men, there is a probable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of 80,000. But the Belgians have been fighting ever since the invasion.

6.—The Germans not to enter Paris during the armistice.

7.—Elections to be held throughout France for a national assembly to consider conditions of peace.

AN ARMISTICE WITH A PUNCH.

This was the preliminary draft of the terms of the armistice upon which the negotiations were opened. Some modifications and changes were made before the final signature. Outside of Paris French armies were still in the field fighting, their leaders declaring their determination to continue the fight until more favourable terms of peace could be obtained, with no indemnities and no cession of territory. The districts in which these armies were fighting were exempted from the armistice. And, as an earnest of the indemnity proposition, Bismarck demanded an immediate advance of "ransom" money amounting to 40 million dollars. This was exclusive of the 1 billion dollars indemnity afterwards demanded and obtained. After three days of negotiations, the armistice was signed January 28th, 1917.

In pursuance of this agreement, both parties withdrew their outposts to a distance of five miles, but all the German corps outside of Paris immediately occupied the forts lying in their front, more particularly those of Mont-Valerien and St. Denis, the ground between the forts and the walls remaining neutral ground. The German prisoners were given up and the military material followed by degrees, and the "ransom" money was paid over. During the armistice the first consideration of the Germans was to restore their troops to their war standing and make good their stores. All the forts they occupied around Paris were at once armed on the fronts facing the city walls and all arrangements were made, in case of the recommencement of hostilities, so that the strongest resistance could be made at all points. It was made an armistice with a strong German punch behind it.

HUMILIATED THE VANQUISHED.

Pending the negotiations for a final peace, the armistice was twice extended, each time with a few additional demands upon the part of Germany. Finally, the general elections were held all over France to ratify the negotiations, the National Assembly met at Bordeaux and a provisional government, with M. Thiers at its head, was formed and a peace concluded. At the final conference Bismarck played his triumph cards—the cession of Alsace-Lorraine, 1 billion dollars indemnity, and the stipulation that the German Army should be allowed to march triumphantly through the streets of Paris in token of victory.

The treaty of peace was signed at Frankfurt the 19th of May. On the 1st of March thirty thousand Germans marched into Paris and took possession of parts of the city, withdrawing after forty-eight hours, having thereby satisfied their demand for the "enemy's humiliation."

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS ON NEW PROTECTION.

NECESSITY FOR CLEAR THINKING.

No one is so foolish as to think (writes Harold Bache, in the Daily Chronicle) that social reform can be had without paying for it; but a considerable number of social reformers appear to believe that society can undergo a radical reconstruction without a basis of great industrial prosperity.

It is important, then, that democracy should cultivate some clear thinking on this matter, and should argue itself into the only logical conclusion which can serve its purpose, namely, that the amount of question for the State after the war will be the question of trade and industry. Are we to ensure employment by means of a tariff barrier, or to ensure a supply of raw materials by the magnet of Free Trade? Faced with the tremendous problem of finding work for all our people when the artificial demands of war suddenly collapse, what economic policy are we to pursue, a policy which will not only provide work for British democracy, but work so profitable that we may pay our debts and lay the foundations of a far juster social order?

FREE TRADE IMPROBABLE.

I have discussed this matter with several eminent men, and in no case have I found a serious divergence of opinion. First of all, everyone is agreed that Free Trade, as an economic principle, is impracticable. I believe that no responsible statesman who before the war was a Tariff Reformer now advocates a case of any kind on food and raw materials. Nothing, it is felt, must be done to hinder the coming of raw materials to this country. Only the most blind and foolish person would suggest that a protective tariff could serve our trade interests in a time of universal dearth. We do not want to keep things out of this country; we want to attract them into our midst, and as abundantly as possible. This, surely, is self-evident.

But Free Trade, in a political sense, is being summoned to prove its value. So far as it stands as a synonym for laissez faire, it is open to criticism. Indeed, I find no one of any note who defends it in this particular. The Professor, however, is prepared to justify the principle of laissez faire as the most workable policy of this article for normal times. But these times are not normal, nor are normal times likely to recur for some years after the war. The Professor's advocacy of State control is all the more significant because of his affectionate devotion to laissez faire.

"It is always desirable," he says, "to leave things to take their own course; but it is not always possible. Under ideal conditions there is a natural tendency for things to take the right course. Nature has an excellent way of managing her affairs. But ideal conditions are hard to come by. If men were angels, laissez faire would be the best policy; but men are not angels, therefore, let us have a policeman. The freest people have the best police."

He points out that with ample production the laws of supply and demand may be safely left to regulate prices; but with ample supplies nothing could be more disastrous than the unchecked working of these laws. "Suppose the price of sugar had been left to the demands of the public, what would have been the price, day? Probably at least 5s. a pound; and even that price would not have stopped the comestible classes from buying it; but what about the working man?"

We are being forced, he says, into a new kind of Protection. The old idea of the Protectionist was to prevent prices going too low. The new idea of Protection is to prevent prices going too high. This kind of Protection has come to stay for some years.

FACE TO FACE WITH DEATH.

We are face to face with an economic fact which drives us out of our old positions, whether we are Tariff Reformers or Free Traders. We are face to face with death. There is neither food nor raw materials sufficient for the needs of the human race. Left to themselves, the laws of supply and demand would work in only one direction—a world wide anarchy. To save the human race from this catastrophic comment on Armageddon, the statesmen of the world must control both the supplies of the earth and the demands of mankind.

The Professor points out that after the war Germany will have to buy cotton, wool, and other raw materials, whatever their price may be, and that unless we control these things she would be like a bull in a china shop, rushing into all the markets and sending prices to high, to the ruin of other nations. We can only escape this ruin by rationing Germany with raw materials until their supply is adequate to the world's needs. Germany must work to pay the bill which she owes to the human race. Nothing could be worse for the world than a Bolshevik and starving Germany.

The time has come when the State will interfere to prevent people either from buying or making what they want. They will have to buy what is provided for them, and to make only those things which are necessary. He admits that this will be an immense nuisance. He is critical of bureaucracy. He would like to see the unhindered brains of the human race freely working out their own salvation. But that is impossible. Until there is once more a sufficiency of food and raw materials, we must all submit to the control of the State. "Control," he says, "may not work well, but anything else would work horribly ill."

His message to British democracy may be summarised in this form: For at least two years after war we must practise a rigid self denial, and work with all our might to increase production; beyond seeing that wages are kept up to meet the increased cost of living, we must exercise patience in the matter of social reform; and when supplies are adequate to human needs, then we should do well to return as soon as possible to the full industrial freedom which our fathers laboured to secure for a hundred and fifty years.

The Professor is eager for great fundamental political reforms, and wonders at the folly which can oppose itself to these essential changes in our social order. But he believes that man should be left with nature to work his way to such millennium as may be possible.

THE PEACE TERMS IMPOSED UPON RUMANIA.

COMMENTS BY THE ALLIED MINISTERS AT JASSY.

WHAT GERMANY HAD IN STORE FOR THE WESTERN POWERS.

The following observations, dated May 18th, 1918, were drawn up by the Allied Ministers at Jassy with regard to the conditions of peace imposed upon Rumania by the Central Powers:—

To complete the information we have already furnished, we communicate a statement of the conditions imposed on Rumania, which demonstrate in the best possible manner the insatiable greed and hypocrisy of German Imperialism.

By request of the Germans, one of the reports states that the treaty admits of neither annexation nor indemnity; but the territories taken from Rumania in the Dobruja and in the mountain districts contain about one-tenth of the entire population, or more than 800,000 inhabitants, and extend to more than 28,000 square kilometres. Strategic reasons

have been invoked to justify the rectification of frontiers. That pretext is absurd; if the Central Empires were to emerge victorious, Rumania would remain in the position of a German colony, and could not in any way constitute a menace to them. On the other hand, the victory of the Allies would re-establish the kingdom in its integrity, a fact which cannot but be recognized by our enemies. In reality, the most fertile forests of the mountain district are included in the territories joined to Hungary, and the principal object of these rectifications has been by this means to round off the sporting estates of the Hungarian nobles and the stationing companies, in which so many persons of importance in the two Empires are interested, and which will thus be in a position to create a monopoly of building timber.

The Central Empires have stated that the territories taken from Rumania were uninhabited. That is not the case. The district annexed to Hungary contains 170 villages, with a total population of over 130,000 inhabitants. This population is exclusively of the purest Rumanian stock, and has preserved its nationality through invasions in the mountain valleys, where it found an inviolable refuge during the domination of the Turk.

Finally, the monopoly in the exploitation of the forests and the sale of timber, as well as in the export of cereals, set up by the treaty to the profit of Germany, in reality represent a war indemnity, the payment of which will weigh heavily on Rumania for a long time to come. From this we see, onwards the profit which Germany will realize as a result of the difference between the real value of the cereals and the prices imposed will be considerable.

Furthermore, the Austro-Germans have enforced the concession to themselves of the right to fix the amount of cereals to be exported, and the valuation of this amount is to be made in relation to their needs, and not in relation to the abundance of the harvests. By virtue of this arrangement Rumania, even after the signature of peace, will be forced to submit to a measure of rationing which may well amount to famine. Finally, it is the Rumanian Government, who must advance the price of the produce purchased by the Central Empires, opening for them a current account, which need not be settled till a later date and at the latter's convenience.

The treaty has laid down a time-limit, within which the Rumanian Parliament are to approve its terms; no limit is provided for the exchange of ratifications; any unwillingness on the part of one of the interested Governments will thus be sufficient to ensure the indefinite prolongation to their profit of the enormous advantages which the Austro-Germans are still gaining from the state of war, which, in theory, still exists. The peace of 1913 has not yet been ratified by the Bulgarian Chamber, and this is a precedent which can be followed; besides, the ratification of the treaty by the Rumanian Parliament, which will certainly take place, can scarcely be considered as strictly legal.

The two great historical Rumanian parties, abstained from participating in the election of this Parliament, which thus took place under the pressure of the German occupation, before the Rumanian soldiers had been able to return to their homes in order to take part in it, and in pursuance of an electoral law which had been abrogated by the Parliament dissolved by the Marghiloman Ministry; this former Parliament was alone qualified to set up the new electoral system on the basis of universal suffrage, which had already been voted in principle. The names of the candidates in the precinct of an election were submitted for the approval of the German authorities, who, in any case, were already in possession of all necessary guarantees owing to the previous appointment of M. Marghiloman and to the abstention of the pro-Entente party.

Far from giving Rumania partial freedom, the present peace will complete her subjugation and her ruin; Germany will continue to occupy her territories, even after the ratification, which, as we have seen, she can put off as long as she may wish; the navigation of the Danube, the posts and telegraphs, and the railways remain under German control, by request of the Rumanian Government, a German delegate has been appointed to each Ministry. War material and munitions are to be stored in the occupied territories and under the care of the German military authorities; finally, Rumania may only keep in being the forces necessary for policing her territory.

A German company for agricultural exploitation has been founded, with a capital of 30 millions. It seeks to create a monopoly of Rumanian agricultural produce under the form of long leases, concluded under cover of the occupation, recognized by the treaties, and amounting, in reality, to expropriation in disguise. (Continued at foot of next column.)

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to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace—for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words: "It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include: biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, failing appetite and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

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[2455]

guise. On the signature of the treaty of peace, the German command promulgated an order requiring the entire male population of the occupied territories, that is to say, of two-thirds of Rumania, between the ages of 14 and 80, to carry out such work as may be assigned to them. The penalties for disobedience include deportation and imprisonment, and, in some cases, which are not expressly defined, even that of death.

To sum up, Germany, by the treaty she has imposed on Rumania, has cynically ignored her own declarations. This treaty provides for the spoliation of the public lands, for the scarcely concealed annexation of the whole country, and, after the peace, for its barbarous exploitation, and for the draining of its resources to the profit of the conquerors; it turns Rumania into a veritable convict settlement, where the entire population is condemned to hard labour for the benefit of the conquerors. It is a fair example of a German peace. We should consider it all the more closely, inasmuch as the German delegates, informed the Rumanian delegates, who were appalled at being required to accept such conditions; that they would appreciate their moderation when they knew those which would be imposed on the Western Powers after the victory of the Central Empires.

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Don Jose, for Saigon.
Hakusim Maru, for Foochow.
Kamakats Maru, for Bangkok.
Nam Wan, for Quain Hoa via Macao.
Niam, for Shanghai.
Rafuku Maru, for Buenos Aires.
Schiedijk, for Batavia.
Surinah Maru, for Bangkok.
Tai Sang, for Canton.
Tjemanock, for Amoy.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.


DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG	DEPTS	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES	GANGNE MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	OSAKA SHOSH KAIWA	On 15th inst.
MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN	GINO MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	OSAKA SHOSH KAIWA	On 23th inst.
L'DON, L'Y POOL, v/a SPORE, PENANG, & C.	KIOTA MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst. at 11 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO v/a SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & C.	SHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	TOTO-KIKEN KAISHA	To-morrow
SAN FRANCISCO v/a SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	COGNET	A.M. str.	---	---	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 10th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO & C.	BILLITON	Out. str.	---	---	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 17th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO & C.	ORANTE	Out. str.	---	---	CHINA MAIL S. Co. Ltd.	On 9th Jan
SAN FRANCISCO v/a SHANGHAI, JAPAN & C.	NAMING	A.M. str.	---	---	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.B. L.	On 20th inst.
VANCOUVER v/a SHANGHAI, JAPAN & C.	MOSTRALE	Brit. str.	---	---	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22th inst. at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE v/a SHANGHAI, & C.	FURUKI MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	OSAKA SHOSH KAIWA	On 16th inst. at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	KURUME MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	CHU KOTOKU TRADING CO.	On 10th inst.
SALINA CRUZ v/a YOKOHAMA & C.	TARGO MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS v/a MANILA	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	TOTO-KIKEN KAISHA	On 24th Jan
AUSTRALIAN PORTS v/a MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA	ONISHIYAMA	Brit. str.	---	---	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd	To-morrow, at D'Light
TIENTSIN v/a WEIHAIWEI	SIEIANG	Brit. str.	---	---	SWEDEN & SWITZ	Today, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	TIENTSIN	Out. str.	---	---	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	To-morrow
SHAN GHA, DALNY	SUITANG	Brit. str.	---	---	SWEDEN & SWITZ	On 5th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	WINGANG	Brit. str.	---	---	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd	On 5th inst. at P'Light.
SHANGHAI v/a NINGPO	KATONG	Brit. str.	---	---	SWEDEN & SWITZ	On 5th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	TUNGANG	Brit. str.	---	---	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd	On 5th inst. at P'Light.
SHANGHAI v/a SWATOW	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOPPA MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 20th Dec.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NEBA	Jap. str.	---	---	SWEDEN & SWITZ	On 7th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KWELIN	Brit. str.	---	---	OSAKA SHOSH KAIWA	On 5th inst. at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI & CHEFOO	SOSEU MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	OSAKA SHOSH KAIWA	On 8th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI v/a SWATOW & AMOY	AMAMURA MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	DOUGLAS LAFRANK & Co.	Today, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI v/a SWATOW & AMOY	HATHONG	Out. str.	---	---	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 16th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	YAN CLOOS	Out. str.	---	---	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd	On 8th inst. at 3 P.M.
SWATOW, BELEWAN-DELI & PENANG	TURKISH MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
MANILA	KENON MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	OSAKA SHOSH KAIWA	On 20th inst. at Noon.
BOMBAY, v/a FINGAZORE, MALACCA & CELEBES	MALANG	Brit. str.	---	---	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd	On 10th inst. at Noon.
BOMBAY v/a SINGAPORE, P'WITTENHAM & C.	TAFANG	Jap. str.	---	---	OSAKA SHOSH KAIWA	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
SANDAKAN	RAIFUKU MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	OSAKA SHOSH KAIWA	To-day, at Noon.
HAIPHONG	TAMON MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	OSAKA SHOSH KAIWA	To-day, at Noon.
BURKIN, AIBES, RIO DE JANEIRO, & C.	SCHIEDYK	Jap. str.	---	---	CHU KOTOKU TRADING CO.	To-day
SAIGON v/a SOURABAYA & SAMARANG	KISHUN MARU	Jap. str.	---	---		On 15th inst.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.																	
Hongkong Observatory, December and																	
		Previous Day		On Day		Date		On Date									
		at 3 p.m.		at 3 p.m.		at 3 p.m.		at 3 p.m.									
Barometer		20.04		20.09		20.09											
Temperature		70		71		71.8											
Humidity		75		82		86											
Wind Direction		East		East		East											
Force		3		3		4											
Weather		b, c		b, c		b, c											
Sea		—		—		—											
Highest open-air Temperature on 1st 72																	
Lowest open-air Temperature on 1st 67																	
HONGKONG TIDE TABLE																	
From 2nd to 5th December, 1918																	
HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.												
Day of Week	Day of Month	H' Hong Mean Time.	Height ft. in	Height ft. in	Day of Week	Day of Month	H' Hong Mean Time.	Height ft. in	Height ft. in								
Tues.	3	10 48	7 1	2 15 3	Thurs.	4	10 48	6 8	2 15 3								
Wed.	4	10 54	6 8	2 15 3	Fri.	5	11 02	6 8	2 15 3								
Thurs.	5	11 16	6 8	2 15 3	Sat.	6	11 23	6 8	2 15 3								
Fri.	6	7 11	6 8	2 15 3	Sun.	7	10 48	6 8	2 15 3								
Satur.	7	10 13	6 8	2 15 3	Mon.	8	11 43	6 8	2 15 3								
Sun.	8	11 43	6 8	2 15 3													
Mon.	9	2 22	4 6	6 43													

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DAVIES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to—
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
KHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU 12,510 tons	TUES. 17th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 tons	TUES. 17th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,800 tons	WED. 18th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 15,990 tons	SAT. 18th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YOROPPA MARU No. 7,000 tons	WED. 18th Dec.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	KAGA MARU 12,300 tons	WED. 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,340 tons	MON. 30th Dec. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURBURN, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 12,760 tons	WED. 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA CANAL	TENSHIN MARU 8,470 tons	FRI. 30th Dec.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYOOKA MARU 12,310 tons	SAT. 7th Dec.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PERANG and RANGOON	YOBOCHI MARU 6,500 tons	TUES. 10th Dec.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

+ Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"FUSHIMI MARU"	FRI. 30th Dec. at 11 A.M.
"KASHIMA MARU"	SAT. 31st Dec. at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. MOHL, Manager.

Telephone 223 and 224

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYU MARU	22,000	WED. 18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	18th Jan. 1919.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	30th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to YALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 9th, 1919.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

For SHANGHAI—The Steamer "NERA" will leave on or about Dec. 20th.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"GANGES MARU" Wednesday, 18th December.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"RAIFUKU MARU" Tuesday 3rd December, Noon.

MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.
"INDUS MARU" Wednesday, 25th Dec.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KENKON MARU" Friday 20th December, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
"TAMON MARU" No. 12, Tuesday, 3rd Dec. at noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"KUREHA MARU" Monday 18th December, 3 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SUSHU MARU" Thursday, 5th Dec. at 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKURA MARU" Sunday, 8th December, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

(15,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA"

(10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

Jan. 9th, 1919.

"CHINA"

Feb. 6th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Peking's Building, 100 E. 11th Street, Tel. 1944.

